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bankruptcies, in Britain, besides stoppages and compositions almost innumerable during last month, loudly proclaim the fact.

During this month, some alarm was occasioned by a temporary suspicion of the stability of the bank in Dublin, commonly called Beresford's bank, from the name of the first partner under the old firm. The other partners, Ball, Plunket and Doyne, after removing Beresford from their connexion, succeeded in convincing the public of their stability. While paper, unbottomed on payments in specie, at the option of the holder, continues to be the basis of our circulating medium, such shocks may be frequently expected.

Large exportations of wheat from Limerick, have been sent out to feed the army in Portugal, and also the non-military population now crammed together in Lisbon, while a great share of the provisions of that country was destroyed, to prevent them falling into the hands of the French. War is not only frequently attended by famine in those countries, more immediately the seat of its ravages, but also is productive of scarcity and high prices in situations remote from the actual scene. It was expected that in consequence of these exportations, wheat and flour would have risen with us, but they still continue to decline; the abundance of last harvest being so great, as to resist any tendency to advance, notwithstanding this unexpected drain.

Exchange on London rose about the beginning of the month, as high as $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It shortly dropped to $8\frac{1}{2}$, and has since fluctuated from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent. Discount on bills on Dublin, at 61 days sight, continues at 1 per cent, and the discount on bank notes is about 2 per cent.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From November 20, till December 20.

Along the woods, along the Moorish fens,
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm;
And up the loose disjointed cliffs,
And fractured mountain wild, the brawling brook
And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan,
Resounding long in listening fancy's ear.

THOMPSON.

In our northern climate, at this season of inactivity among most of the vegetable productions of nature, there is little to draw our attention abroad, the cold, wet, and stormy weather, which has prevailed, since the beginning of November, in addition to the Autumnal plants mentioned in the last report, seems to have shed its unfriendly influence over even the last class of vegetables, and prevented the appearance of the Fungi, or Mushrooms, those forerunners of putrefaction and winter, whose strange variety of form and colours would make them desirable plants in every curious garden, could they be regularly cultivated: but hitherto only one species has engaged attention, although several other kinds merit equally the gardiner's skill to offer them as another article in the catalogue of modern luxuries.

Mention is made in some of the periodical productions of the British press, that great numbers of those birds called Crosbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) have been observed this season in England. In particular situations where Larch trees abound, they have been long since seen in Ireland; Rutty, is however, the first Irish author who mentions them as natives; they have been seen at Tullamore park, near Briansford, county Down, from about the time the Larch trees began to bear seed plentifully; this summer they have appeared at several other places, but not in such plenty that they could be reckoned mischievous, as is mentioned in the English publications.—The curious structure of the bill of this bird must excite the admiration of even the most incurious, and prove a fine subject for those philosophers who pursue the doctrine of final causes.

The Fieldfares which arrived October 31, appear to have passed on to the southward, as few are now to be seen.

The only uncommon bird which has been seen in the neighbourhood of Belfast this season was a single specimen of the Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) which was found in Belfast market on the 21st of November, and the grey Plover (*Tringa squatarola*) found the 7th of December.

Dec. 5th.. Leaves of the Saffron Crocus (*Crocus sativus*) emerged, but no flowers have appeared on this species this season; the naked flowering Crocus (*Crocus nudiflorus*) had the flowers ready for opening, had there been a blink of sunshine.

No Thrushes singing, and the Woodlark also silent; but the common Wren has been heard singing several times during this period.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From November 20, till December 20.

We may certainly say that few people remember a season in which so many very wet days have occurred in the same space of time, as since the conclusion of the fine weather of our Autumn—But for our comfort we may occur to the old adage of “long foul long fair,” for although our climate is not regulated by those laws which produce that undeviating return of wind and weather, which distinguish the regions within the tropics; we may yet, as certainly expect after a long series of any particular weather, a contrary to prevail, as an inhabitant of India may expect the North-easterly after the South-westerly Monsoon.

November	21,	Very wet.
	22,	Showery.
	23, 24,	Fair.
	25,	Showers.
	26, 27,	Very wet and stormy; frosty nights.
	28,	Fair, calm, dark weather; frosty nights.
	29, 30,	Showery; frosty night.
December	1, 2,	Hail and snow showers.
	3,	Showery.
	4,	Wet.
	5, 6,	Dry dark days.
	7,	Light showers.
	8,	Snow on the mountains, frost.
	9,	Frosty.
	10,	Snow falling.
	11,	Fine day, snow about three inches deep.
	12,	Very wet.
	13, 14,	Showery.
	15, 16,	Fine days.
	17,	Showery.
	18,	Wet.
	19,	Showery.
	20,	Very Wet.

*The range of the Barometer has but once been as high as 30, on the 17th of December; on the 28th of November it was as low as 28.8, the rest of the time it was but 6 times as high as 29.7.

The range of the Thermometer has been various; on the 24th of November, in the morning, it was as high as 50°; on the 5th of December 49½°, 17th 47°, November the 27th it was 33°, 1st of December, 33-9th 33°, on the 2d 31°, but on the 11th it was as low as 27°.

The wind has been observed S. W. 18 times, S. E. twice, N. E. 3 times, N. W. 5 times, W. 2 times, E. 1 time, S. 1 time.